



U. B. GODWIN, Editor.
J. B. GODWIN & CO., Proprietors.
TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1858.

See fourth page.

As we go to press, (Monday night) it is snowing, "snow brothing" or "hailing, briskly." 'Tis the cold snap, and we hope it will not stay with us long.

Hon. Asa Briggs will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents. We also tender our acknowledgments to the Hon. H. M. Shaw for similar favors. Also, to Master W. F. B. Sawyer, a Page in the House of Representatives, for a copy of the "Globe."

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER.

From the Wilmington Herald we learn that the Steamer Magnolia burst her boiler on Tuesday night last, while landing freight about 40 miles from Wilmington, rendering the boat a complete wreck, killing ten persons, and wounding several others.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Rip-Blap" was received too late for this issue. You should write a day or two sooner than you wrote this week, so that your letters will reach this place on Friday or Saturday, and send your communications to the Editor. Your request shall be complied with by to-morrow's mail.

"Eveline" shall appear next week. Persons writing to us on business, will please address "Proprietors of Pioneer," and persons sending communications, and our private correspondents, will direct their letters to "J. B. Godwin, Elizabeth City, N. C."

The present condition of the Know Nothing party of North Carolina, is truly deplorable, (to themselves, of course.)—Beaten and crestfallen, yet all the more maddened and exasperated by repeated disasters, their leaders are "slashing about" in every direction in the vain hope of making a successful strike somewhere. The memory of the deeds of chivalry and high bearing of the leaders of the old Whig party seems to have vanished from their minds, and they are casting about for any piece of floating timber in the hope of buying up their sinking fortunes. "Help us, Dun-ee, or we sink!" exclaims one wing of the opposition, in a tone of desperate supplication; while another, and perhaps smaller wing, cries out—"Let us cling to our own ship, and sink or swim with her." But, having endured the pangs of strangulation so long, it is quite evident the mass of them would be entirely willing to grasp a rope thrown to them by any hand, even that of an ancient enemy—anything to be saved! The most of them see the utter rottenness of the hulk of Know-Nothingism, and feel satisfied that she can never be carried into port by her own motley crew—and hence they are willing and desirous of getting ashore on any terms. "My son, get money—honestly if you can, but get money." They might like to get out of their troubles by fair means; but, if they can't, they have no qualms of conscience to prevent them from resorting to foul. Poor fellows!

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. LEAK.

Mr. Walter F. Leak, (formerly a Democrat,) who not long since declared himself a candidate for the office of Governor, on the Distribution question, has backed down! He confesses that the game he was playing has signally failed. That game was, that he was to get the votes of the Distribution Democrats and all the opposition, and thus win the Governorship. He says:

"I thought the probability a reasonable one, that as between myself and a Democrat holding opposite sentiments upon the lead question, I could bring to my support not only those of my own party who favored Distribution, but likewise those of every other party."

"This brought me forward, and it would be both untrue and a silly affectation to deny it."

"But he says he was mistaken in his calculations. He had calculated without his hosts when he laid the flattering unction to his soul that 'the entire opposition press would throw the whole weight of their influence in his (his) behalf.' 'In this I have been mistaken,' quoth Mr. Leak."

Mr. Leak explains his error:

"My error has been in assuming a state of facts—or rather of feeling—to exist, that did not exist."

"My error" was a very "grave" one—quite as grave as that committed by Com. Paulding, though not at all serious in its consequences. How natural for Mr. Leak, whose vision was doubtless dazzled by gubernatorial splendor, to "assume a state of facts—or rather of feeling—to exist, that did not exist!" How natural to assume that wrong is right! It is much easier to imagine the Democratic and K. N. parties (such as the latter is) thrown into hot-pot, than to do it. It can't be done.

Mr. Leak winds up his letter of withdrawal (which is addressed to the editors of the Fayetteville "Observer") by requesting the opposition press (i. e. the Know Nothing press) to publish his letter. He has no request to make of the Democratic press.

So that Leak's ship has sunk to rise no more! "Who will be the next?" Richmond in the field.

LECOMPTON AGAIN.

Were it not for the all-absorbing interest with which the Kansas question is now regarded, we should deem it necessary to apologize to our readers for the oft-repeated reference to the subject. So great, however, is the solicitude, and deep the anxiety of the public mind in view of the coming action of Congress, that we feel it to be our imperative duty to keep the matter prominently in our columns. This course is also justified from an opposition to Kansas which is almost incredible, yet such is the fact. It is to be found among members of the "American" party, and originates only in the hope, that the defeat of the Kansas petition will ensure the disruption of the Democratic party. They have argued themselves into the belief, that the constitution was adopted by fraud. How any candid mind can entertain such an opinion, after the lucid and convincing message of the President, is inexplicable. The history of Kansas affairs, with which every reading man must be familiar, refute the charge of fraud in the adoption of the Constitution, or in the organization of the body that brought it into existence. From its conception to its completion, the movement has been in strict conformity to law and order, and proceeded under the sanction of the organic act, giving to the people of Kansas the right to form their institutions "in their own way." "Subject only to the Constitution of the United States." The charge of fraud originated with Black Republican demagogues, but it finds an echo in the Know Nothing ranks of the South. We do not say that all of that party side with Judge Douglas and against the admission of Kansas. There are many, very many exceptions, and to them we award the credit of rising above party in this great struggle.

It is conceded by all that really desire a peaceful and final settlement of this irritating subject, that the surest way to effect it, is to locate the question; rid the national legislature of this foot ball of agitators and traitors, and leave the people directly concerned to fix it in their own way and to suit themselves. With the admission of Kansas, the agitation in Congress ceases, Black Republicanism becomes insolvent, its capital is squandered, and it must die for the want of something upon which to feed. Its hopes for a longer life depend upon defeating the petition of the people of Kansas to be received as a sovereign State. Will the demand of Kansas be granted by Congress? Has it the right to refuse her admission? None whatever. According to the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act, Kansas must come in, having fully complied with its requirements. That act guarantees to them the privilege of forming "their institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." If the Convention did not submit the constitution to the people for ratification, it was but the exercise of a power delegated to them by the people, and it is just as much an act of popular sovereignty as if it had been voted upon and adopted at the ballot box, and Congress has no right to enquire into the matter further than to ascertain if the instrument presented is republican in form. For Congress to designate what must be done, and what must not be done, is a direct and palpable violation of the fundamental principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and is an attempt to defeat the plainly expressed provisions of that bill. The anti-slavery faction are aware of these things, and hence they strive to strengthen themselves by bringing a charge of fraud against the constitutional party of Kansas. Notwithstanding they have three separate times had the opportunity of voting, and if in the majority, of having the thing their own way, they have each time refused to do so, and have thus thrown the matter in the hands of the minority, and Congress is now asked to endorse the traitorous conduct of these vile agitators by rejecting Kansas. Every scheme which human ingenuity could devise has been resorted to to accomplish this end, the last of which is, the introduction and passage of the resolution of Mr. Harris, referring the matter to a select committee. The success of this resolution has been received by the anti-Leocomptonites as the harbinger of their final triumph, and the defeat of the bill. This is a conclusion not warranted or justified by any thing that has yet taken place. The small majority by which the resolution was adopted, will be more than overcome, and, by the votes of Northern Democrats who supported the resolution only as a means to knock the last support from the Black Republicans. Until the vote upon the resolution of Mr. Harris, many of the friends of Leocompton doubted its reception by Congress, now, they are satisfied of the result, and predict with certainty the admission of Kansas. When this is done, we may expect repose to be given to the country; the excitement, if any, will be confined within the boundaries of Kansas, and the people of the States will be relieved from the consideration of a subject, with which they have nothing to do.

The special Committee appointed under the resolution of Mr. Harris, to report upon the Kansas affairs, will be resolved that there is no necessity existing for an exercise of the power given them to send for persons and papers, as they could not possibly gather more information than they have before them at present, and it would but occasion delay. They have determined to report the matter back to Congress at the earliest possible moment, and we may look for it this week. The great struggle will then come on, and we shall soon know the result.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—SENATE.—Mr. Green, from the Committee of Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Kansas, submitting a long report which was not read. Messrs. Douglas and Colamer, of the same committee, presented adverse reports. Mr. Green gave notice that he would call up the subject at an early day. The Army bill was taken up and the 4th section of the original bill stricken out. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment to the effect that the reduction at the two years shall not operate on any officer at the date of this act. Adopted.—Mr. Iverson opposed the substitution of volunteers for regulars. There was no further action.

HOUSE.—In the House, Mr. Preston made an explanation of the affair between Mr. Henry Winter Davis and Mr. Bowie, of Maryland. The House went into committee of the whole on Indian appropriations. Mr. Shorter made a speech on the Kansas question. He said that all the Southern States were now united on the Georgia Platform, and were pledged to resistance even to a dissolution of the Union on the refusal of Congress to admit Kansas, because of the existence of slavery there. He cared not whether this was a constitutional or revolutionary right, the South was prepared to defend it. He referred to Douglas, who fled at the first gun, and Parthian like, threw poisoned arrows behind him. He contended that Douglas never intended Kansas to be a slave State. The five Governors were all Free-soilers sent there. The referring of the question back to the people would inevitably invite civil war. The South would not consent to remain in the Union on an equality with the North. He would rather be a vassal of old than a New England serf. The word compromise was offensive to him. He would make it a penal offence for Southern use; it was suggestive of surrender and base submission, and sounded like the bugle blast of a robber band. Mr. Zollicoffer defended the American party against remarks in the speech of Mr. Hatch yesterday. In making these remarks Mr. Hatch had uttered a falsehood with which he never branded him. Mr. Hatch was not present. Mr. Tompkins opposed the Leocompton constitution. Mr. Clemens argued its legality. There was no action.—South.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GOLD.

Most persons have asked themselves, upon seeing accounts of the large quantities of gold annually sent in from California and Australia, what can possibly become of it all. The actual amount of money in circulation does not appear to increase very sensibly, yet the mine all over the world are busy, thousands of dollars are annually added to the currency of the world, and lose themselves in commerce as rivers do in the ocean.

A glance at the history of the precious metals will perhaps explain this. The statistics of ancient nations are well known to be defective. We hear a great deal of largeness of gold and silver being expended upon various occasions, but are ignorant of the exact amount so disposed of, and have no means of computing the revenue of the nations which made those disbursements. Even of the early revenue of Rome we have little knowledge. In later times, however, some light begins to be shed upon this subject. We knew that the great sources from which the masters of the world derived their supply, were the mines of Spain and Illyria. Up to the time of Augustus these ancient El Dorados continued to pour their treasures into the lap of Rome, but then their production ceased, and for centuries the great Empire received no new accessions of mineral wealth. Then the riches of Rome began steadily to waste away.

Tables have been constructed, not of course absolutely reliable, but sufficiently accurate to indicate the rapid diminution of the treasure of Europe. From these we learn that at the time of Augustus the wealth of the Empire in gold and silver was \$1,800,000,000. In two centuries it had diminished one half, and four centuries after that monarch's death, when Rome was struggling under the last mortal blows of her barbarian enemies, it had sunk to \$481,000,000; while during the reign of Charlemagne it was only \$168,000,000.

After the disruption of the Western Empire, the additions to the stock of gold were small, not more than enough to supply the loss by wear and tear and loss, Hungary and Sweden being the only sources of supply. In 1492, the discovery of America opened up a new region for the production of the precious metals. This El Dorado of our fathers added to the wealth of Europe \$290,000,000 up to the year 1500, and during the entire sixteenth century the amount received from this source was two millions and a half. After the discovery of the Brazilian mines, the productions of America increased, and fifteen millions were annually contributed during the eighteenth century. At the beginning of the present century Humboldt estimated the annual produce of the American rivers of forty-eight millions, and that of the rest of the world, exclusive of Africa, at above five millions more. In 1810, the whole production of Europe and America was fifty-five millions. Now, however, begun the American colonies, and consequence of which was a sudden diminution of the supply of precious metals from the latter countries, the annual average being not twenty millions. After 1829 their production began to increase, until in 1846 it had reached thirty-three millions, the whole production of the world being over sixty millions.

In 1848, the true golden age began with the discovery of the California gold fields, followed by the opening of the Australian mines. Before these the El Dorados of the early adventures in this country dwindle into insignificance. They produce more annually than the wildest dreamer of Raleigh imagined to be possible. To set before our readers the enormous annual production at the present time we subjoin a table giving a rough estimate of the gross amount of different countries in dollars:

Asia and Russia	\$20,000,000
Rest of Asia (excluding Japan and China)	2,500,000
Europe	1,500,000
Africa	1,000,000
North and South America (excluding California)	7,500,000
California	70,000,000
Australia	65,000,000
Total	\$167,500,000

This be it remembered is gold only. It is interesting to observe the change

in the proportions of the precious metals affected by California and Australia. Before these were opened, the proportion of gold to silver, was about six to six. Now, however, it is as four to one nearly.

What becomes of all this treasure? In the first place, much is added annually to the currency of civilized nations. McCulloch estimates this at \$7,000,000. Then the arts consume according to the same authority, \$56,000,000 more. Of this much is irretrievable, and may be considered finally lost to the world. Another heavy item of loss is in the amount worn off and lost in coin. The same writer estimates that at no less than \$28,500,000 annually.

To give some idea of the enormous quantities of the precious metals required by the arts, we may quote the high authority of Mr. Hunt, the eminent British statistician. That gentleman states that Birmingham alone consumes 1,000 ounces of fine gold weekly, and he gives the following estimate of the consumption of leaf-gold by other large towns in the United Kingdom:

London, 400

Edinburgh, 35

Birmingham, 70

Manchester, 12

Dublin, 40

Liverpool, 15

Leeds, 6

Glasgow, 6

Total, 584

Of this amount, he states on the authority of an eminent gold-refiner, not one-tenth part can be recovered. The art of gilding metals uses up not less than ten thousand ounces of gold annually. And the source of loss is in the manufacture of porcelain. One manufactory in England uses 17,500 dollars' worth annually. The consumption in the Staffordshire potteries for gilding and making rose color and crimson, is not less than from 7,000 to 10,000 ounces a year.—Patriot.

"THE ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS."—The Republicans are very jubilant at the success of Mr. Harris' amendment, and very loud in their applause of the Democrats who voted in favor of that amendment. Already they claim them as "seceders" or converts to Republicanism. Mr. J. B. Haskin, the only Democratic member of the New York delegation who voted in favor of Mr. Harris' resolution, is the object of especial laudation, and the so called "victory" is attributed altogether to his vote. We have good reason to believe that Mr. Haskin is not entitled to this enviable distinction, and that the Republicans are mistaken when they fancy that he has deserted his political associates, or mediates falling into the Republican ranks. We differ from Mr. Haskin as to the expediency of the course he has taken, and believe that no good or useful purpose can be accomplished by the inquiry into Kansas matters which will at all compromise for the evils which are sure to result from it. But we do not on that account doubt the goodness of his motives, nor believe that he has the remotest idea of abandoning the party whose opinions he has always professed, and by whose suffrages he was elected. On the contrary, we are assured by those who know him intimately, that he is a staunch supporter of the present Administration, and that his voting of Mr. Harris' resolutions dissolutions does not in any way warrant the conclusion that he opposes the admission of Kansas into the Union with Leocompton Constitution. There are a few other Democrats who voted with Mr. Haskin, to whom the above remarks would apply with equal truth. But there are others who, we imagine, have personal ends to answer, and whose open hostility to the Administration will be less damaging their pretended friendship. Outside of Congress there are others of the same stamp. Professing to be Democrats, they are always ready to foster any disintegrating movements in that party, and just in proportion to the need there is of their influence at any particular juncture, in the same proportion are they lukewarm, or more likely co-operating with the enemy. The best service such men can do to the Democratic party, is to place themselves distinctly in the ranks of the Opposition.—Journal of Commerce.

THE ARRAIGNMENT OF COM. PAULDING.

Messrs. F. B. Shepard, C. S. Roe, and Wm. F. Cleveland, of Mobile, have presented charges and specifications to the Secretary of the Navy against Commodore Paulding. The first charge is a violation of the Constitution of the United States; the second, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; the third, conduct unworthy an American citizen. These charges are based on specifications which it will be hard for Com. Paulding to refute. The following is the fourth specification of the third charge, and shows the inconsistency of Com. Paulding's position:—That the said Hiram Paulding, of the United States navy, committed an unpardonable assault on the character of the service in which he is engaged, when he proclaimed to the world, through the Secretary of the Navy and President Buchanan, that Gen. William Walker and his command were piratical, and immediately thereafter received said Walker into his cabin and at his table, and personally placed the pirate on his parole of honor.

SENATOR WILSON.

The Boston Post urges Southern members not to kick Senator Wilson of Massachusetts. He is eager to be kicked, cut-foot or turned into a re-election to the United States Senate. The Post is of opinion that unless some indiscreet Southerner gratifies him up in this manner on the road to glory, he will not again be choicer to disgrace Massachusetts in the Senate. Therefore it is hoped that the Southern members will have self-denial enough to resist the tempting proffer which the Massachusetts Therites may make of his proboscis, and the persevering presentation of his ignoble carcas for a touch of the calfskin. Let him return to his native time, unwhipped, "unhonored," and "unused"—Argus.

NEW DRUG STORE.

The advertisement of Messrs. Whedbee and Poole will be found in our columns to-day. To it we call particular notice.—The establishment is principally under the management of Mr. Poole who is well known among us as an experienced druggist. We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Mathews, Watchmaker and Jeweler, which, together with that of C. Postter & Brother, book and shoe manufacturers, may be found in our advertising columns.

SEATING FOR THE LADIES.—The Bangor (Me.) papers say that the skating in that quarter was nearly destroyed by the hail sleet with which they were visited last week. The freemen of Bangor, however, have gallantly volunteered to turn out with their engines and wet down a sufficient surface on the river to afford a skating privilege for the ladies of the city of whom there are about 50 well skilled in this pastime.

THE LATE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.—FULL PARTICULARS.

In the Havana papers of the 6th inst. we find the particulars of the Mexican news, which were telegraphed from New Orleans on the 10th instant. The dates are to the 31st ult. from Vera Cruz. The violent state of affairs created by the pronunciamento of the 11th of January had hastened to the foreseen end.—President Comonfort fell, and was obliged to fly from the country after ten days of resistance and useless efforts to preserve his power; and Gen. Zaloga, chief of the pronunciamento of the 11th January, occupied the President's office, by virtue of an election by the House of Representatives nominated for that purpose. The chronological order of events was as follows:

On the night of January 16, a suspension of hostilities for forty-eight hours was agreed upon in order to consider some proposals submitted by Comonfort. At seven o'clock, P. M., on the 18th, the armistice terminated, without the arrangement of any treaty, and operations were immediately recommenced by both parties. On the 19th the fight continued with still more vigor. General Lieraga, with all his forces, and some other bodies of the government troops, deserted the ranks of the enemy.

The 20th was the decisive day. A strong column, commanded by Osollo and Wirtomero, sailed from the citadel and vigorously attacked the Acacide. This position could not resist long and was carried by assault, all the garrison falling prisoners of war.

Defeat followed in all the positions taken by the government, and the defeat became a flight. At 7 o'clock that night Comonfort gave his last order as General-in-Chief. The garrison of San Francisco evacuated that place; the other buildings held by the government troops were abandoned, and all the forces were re-concentrated in the palace.

On the morning of the 21st, the city was at the mercy of the revolutionists.—Comonfort had abandoned the palace and taken refuge in flight, accompanied by a few adherents. Gen. Zaloga immediately nominated a House of Representatives to proceed to the election of a President ad interim and the choice fell unanimously upon him, the chief of the "Reformed Palace of Tacubaya." Zaloga took the oath before the House, and entered upon his duties on the 22d of January. The following particulars of the bombardment are from the "Diario de Airoes," of Mexico:—

In San Francisco Church the bomb shells fell, which burst inside the church, one of them shattering the organ to pieces. In the interior of the church considerable damage was done. The aim of the parties in the Citadel was so good that four balls struck the Observatory, where the enemy had taken up position; to fire upon Concepcion. The corner of the hospital at Jeroceros was struck by five cannon balls. A number of balls from the Ciudadela struck the palace. One ball fired at the Church of San Francisco penetrated the interior of the tower, killed ten or twelve soldiers who were there, and left not so much as a single bag of sand on the parapets.

From San Augustin a number of bombs were fired at the Profesa, and the houses of Gaul and Cordoba, at the southern end of the Holy Ghost. Both houses were badly damaged, the injuries to the interior of the houses, and other building occupied by the partisans of Comonfort are very grave. Comonfort made his way to Vera Cruz in a light wagon.

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC is now ready for delivery at the Drugists, who are supplied with it by the publisher for distribution gratis to all who call for it. It contains about the richest collection of anecdotes we know of—a calendar accurately calculated for this meridian and found reliable, besides an amount of valuable medical information which should be in the possession of every family. This little annual has become a welcome visitor to the bedside of the American people, and not to them alone; for its numbers are freely circulated in almost every civilized country under the sun. It is published in the English, French, Spanish and German language, with calendars adapted to every meridian of the Northern Hemisphere.—Over twenty-seven hundred thousand copies were issued last year which is doubtless the largest edition of any one book in the world. Our readers are respectfully invited to call and get a copy, and when got, keep it.

NOT QUITE HARMONIOUS.—The Raleigh Register and Wilmington Herald go in for supporting Mr. McKee for Governor, in opposition to the nominee of the Democratic Convention. The Register says that the American party is used up and out of the ring, and the only thing to be done is to go for Mr. McKee, who can make mischief among the Democrats.

The Greensboro Patriot and Flag, the Elizabeth City Sentinel, the Washington Times, the Salisbury Herald, and the Asheville Spectator, go for a convention of the "American" or "Know-Nothing" party in the State. They say they are determined to maintain their organization, to unfurl their banner to the breeze, to fight for some candidate of their own, and have nothing to do with half-way aspirants for their favor.—Wm. Journal.

We congratulate our cotemporary of the Register upon his patriotic and fearless endorsement of the message of the President on Kansas affairs. The Editor, after speaking of the message as an "excellent one," and after showing that law, justice and right all demand the admission of Kansas with the Leocompton Constitution, says:—"Never was there a clearer case submitted to the judgment of intelligent men than this of Kansas; and if her Constitution, shall be rejected, it will be an unparalleled outrage, not on the South alone, but on the Constitution, the laws and common sense."—Standard.

Mr. Lewis was followed by Putaiki Cooper and M. A. Bledsoe, Esquires. One hundred delegates, mostly from the State Convention to be held in Charlotte on the 14th of April next. The proceedings were ordered to be published.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Wake took place, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday last.

On motion, Quent: Busbee, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Messrs. Jno. Spelman and Jno. N. Banting were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. M. A. Bledsoe, H. P. Tucker, J. R. Harrison, P. A. Dunn and G. H. Alford, was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. F. I. Wilson, J. N. Bunting, Erastus Smith and G. W. Brooks.

The Committee on resolutions returned, and reported the following, which were twice read, and voted on separately, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Convention of the Democracy of North Carolina is to be held in Charlotte on the 14th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor; and whereas the Democracy of Wake are desirous of being represented in said Convention, therefore, Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint one hundred delegates to represent the Democracy of Wake in said Convention.

Resolved, That James Buchanan, as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, has, by his faithful, impartial and wise administration of the government, generally; and by his fearless and unqualified support of the Constitutional rights of the South, especially endeared himself and his administration to every law-abiding and sincere Union loving patriot in the land.

Resolved, That we regard the preservation of the Constitutional rights of the South, and the perpetuation of a Constitutional Union, as paramount to all other considerations; and that we heartily approve the late special message of President Buchanan on Kansas affairs, and will support him in his efforts to restore peace to the country, whether he be opposed by Black Republicans or disaffected Democrats in the North or the South.

Resolved, That organization is highly important, if not indispensable, to the success of our cherished, long tried and approved principles, and that we regard the organization and usage of the party.

Resolved, That Thomas Bragg, in his administration of the Chief Executive office of North Carolina, has fully realized the hopes of his warmest friends, and that he will carry with him, in his retirement, the admiration and esteem of his political friends, and the respect and confidence of the people of the State.

Resolved, That we adhere with unwavering fidelity to the position assumed by the Democratic State Conventions of 1854 and 1856 on the subject of internal improvements; and that while we are opposed to involving the State any further, we are desirous of seeing the works already commenced go on to completion as speedily as the means and resources of the State will allow, without oppressive taxation to the people.

Resolved, That the public lands, being held in trust by the General Government for the mutual benefit of all the States, ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we regard any disposition of them for the exclusive benefit of any individual, corporation or State, or any distribution of them, or the proceeds of their sales among all the States, as alike unjust, impracticable, inexpedient and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizen, William W. Holden, by his unflinching devotion to the principles of the Democratic party, and by his indomitable energy, untiring zeal and acknowledged ability in maintaining those principles and promoting the advancement of the Democratic party of the State to its present commanding and honorable position, has earned and enjoys an exalted and enviable place in the confidence and esteem of the Democracy of the State, and we therefore present his name to the Convention to be held at Charlotte on the 14th of April, as our first choice for the nomination for Governor of North Carolina; but we pledge ourselves to the zealous support of the nominee of the Convention, having full confidence that none but a sound and reliable Democrat will be nominated.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by A. M. Lewis, Esq., who concurred in the entire resolutions, but was highly gratified with two of them. He alluded, first, to that which recommended Mr. Holden to the support of the Democracy of the State; and the other resolution preferred to Mr. Lewis, which endorsed the administration of President Buchanan. In speaking of the latter resolution, Mr. Lewis said he thought it hardly strong enough. The condition of the country was such, that he would not be surprised to see, any day, the return of our entire delegation from Congress. In this rage of faction, he was proud to point to Mr. Buchanan, not on the side of the South, but with the Constitution in his hand. The South asks no favors from Mr. Buchanan—her rights are all she needs. The President was doing his duty, and he (Mr. Lewis) was proud of him that he had the independence to do it. It was not every man that had the courage to do the right. Mr. Lewis regretted that the resolution did not brand the black mark upon Douglas and Wm. But he knew they were already branded with a stigma which will follow them to the grave, aye, to the judgment seat of God. What could have led them into such a course? Could they not hope for the Presidency otherwise? Their selfish corrupt conduct contrasted strangely with their past lives. Mr. Lewis was particularly severe upon Mr. Wise, whose conduct, he said, must sink in the nostrils of all honest men. He hoped that he and Douglas would receive the unanimous condemnation of the meeting. Mr. Lewis concluded by urging upon the delegates from this meeting to attend the Convention, not, said he, with a view to the election of Governor merely, but for the sake of the prestige of the party, which was now endangered by disorganizing demagogues. Mr. Lewis was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Lewis was followed by Putaiki Cooper and M. A. Bledsoe, Esquires. One hundred delegates, mostly from the State Convention to be held in Charlotte on the 14th of April next. The proceedings were ordered to be published.

Mr. Lewis was followed by Putaiki Cooper and M. A. Bledsoe, Esquires. One hundred delegates, mostly from the State Convention to be held in Charlotte on the 14th of April next. The proceedings were ordered to be published.

STATE; and there being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

QUENT: BUSBEE, Chairman.
Jno. SPELMAN, Secretary.
J. N. BUNTING, Secretary.

"JONAH" TO "ELIZA ANN."—Jonah presents his compliments to "Eliza Ann," and begs to say the verses are a little pen. Have given joy to think that within his "den."

What havoc of all earthly things would be the life of him who should by some "Liza for his wife; From such misfortune, O, 'tis a 'Jonah' do protect. And if your wrath a victim make one select.

I'm single now, how I rejoice "Eliza Ann." I know you've struggled hard, and I know you're a man; But in your face, where all the warning signs are, I see a woman—the every pleasure mist.

"Fool," "fool," "ape," how come from woman's lips. Do you expect such language from a man to kiss. Into the snare which you have laid, no I'll tell you true. Your day of grace has fled, and ever marry you.

I know the thought will come, full many a serious pang. But rather than be tied to you, I prefer to hang. So, now, poor girl, take my tend unto four stiles. For if you do not now, you married, wear the breeches.

PARTY OBLIGATION.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains a discreet article on the following:

The position taken by prominent men and presses on the great question before Congress brings these practical before the public number of men, prominent in the Democratic party, and heretofore able supporters of its leading policy, are now arrayed against large majority of those with whom we have heretofore acted, and who have side with the republicans, we have heretofore considered their political foes. They claim the same position as when against their democratic associates, and their republican allies also produced attachment to their former policy, yet, strange to say, the two together, and apparently sympathetic each other in the fiercest bitterness of the political parties.

Politicians, like other bodies level, and we suppose those who from their political associates on a political question will to time find they belong.

Much is said about reading the party. To us it seems that soon determine the question of party. Those who continue to aid republicans will soon come to be regarded as republicans. Those who with the great body of the Democrats find fellowship in the democratic

A RAINY NIGHT IN THE CITY. Editor of the New York Courier courses upon one of the most civilized:

"We have tested the midnight night of rain, gloom, with all that the storm could devise to upon the traveler what an invasion upon a charmed civilization, thrills me to roll securely through the soft in the face, in the snow of the soft white to rain, asked over the river, to be borne rapidly and the lighted room, and where the dark glows into indolent perils very threshold to leap.

A rainy night in the city, that lifts this century high, above all others. Where else in the times, and where else but in the times, could the traveler with a storm, and gather more pleasure contrasts than his drizzle from the wanderer over the earth, a half century since would, on such a day, have been the personification of despair. He would have been at the first mile, begrimed and second, and been introduced, with prospect of a close acquaintance, assumption and rheumatism at his doleful journey."

LOLA MONTEZ.

The famous dancer and prima, the most adventurous woman living, one of the most famous

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.
DOCTOR JOHNSTON,
The founder of this Celebrated Institution,
offers the most certain, speed, and only
effective remedy in the world for Gleet's, Stricture,
Sexual weakness, Pains in the Loins,
Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness
of the Back and Limbs, Affectedness of the Kid-
neys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous
Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat,
Nose or Skin; and all the serious and melan-
cholic Disorders arising from the destructive ha-

Dr. J. Smith, which destroy both body and mind. These cruel and wicked practices are more fatal to their victims than the tortures Sirens to the mariners (Epicure, might say their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, reading, marriage, &c., &c., &c.).

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Salubrious Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, are urged to the use of the continually grave and salutary medicine of Dr. J. Smith's Organic Debility Remedy. It is a powerful and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the eloquence of Cicero, or walked to ecstasy the living lyre, may fall with all confidence.

Marriage.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating matrimony, become aware of physical weakness, organic debility, or nervous debility, should immediately consult Dr. Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, need not "fear" to "show" his weakness as a gentleman and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

Organic Weakness

immEDIATELY cured and full vigor restored.

This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of

upper profundities. Young persons are too ignorant to be able to see the bearing as well as the disastrous consequences that may result. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by falling in to improper habits than by the prostration of the system derived by the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both sexes. The system becomes de-
ranged; the physical and mental faculties weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, &c.

NO MEDICINE ON NATURE'S DISCUS TRIED.

DR. JOHNSTON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Graduate from one of the most celebrated Universities in Europe, and of the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, his effected some of the most as-

troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and haziness, with frequent twitching, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were the usual precursors.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and imprudent rotary of pleasure finds he has laid the seeds of this fatal disease, he is often, in the first stage, an ill-timed case of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He is then, in the second stage, the victim of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, recurrent pains in the head and limbs, dimness of vision, bleeding from the nose, and eruptions and ulcers on the head, face, neck, and arms. blotches on the head, face, neck, and arms, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the face are destroyed, and the disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration; till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by leaving him to "that source from whence no prayer returns." To those therefore Dr. Hughes gives the following advice:—Never make an inviolable secret, and from his extensive practice in the best Hospitals of Europe and America,

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the use of the opium habit, which is acquired by the use of that dreadful poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the remainder of his life a scene of suffering.

Take Particular Notice.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgences and sollicitations, which ruin the body and mind, assisting them for either Business, Study, Society or Marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz. Weakness of the Brain, Headache, Dizziness, in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive System, General Languor, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

METASTASY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, Confusion of Ideas, Delirium, and the various Landings of Evil, Aversion of Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of

of evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, and a general feeling of debility.

Dr. Johnson's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and delicate persons of both sexes and of all ages have been immediately relieved. All impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Tremblings and Weakness, and the entire destruction of the fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnson.

Young Men.

Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently followed by young men, and which, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should immediately

Want a pity that a young man, the hope of his father and mother, and the pride of his parents, should be attacked from all prospects and enjoy-

ments of life, be three sequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

Marriage,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote the success of business. In fact, these, if lost, will never through life become a weary pilgrimage, the prospects hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and ill-temper, the body is racked with pain, and the remembrance of another becomes blighted with eer of a

(OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST. BALTIMORE,
MICHIGAN.)

LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION TRAVELERS.

Let us let you know that we can supply immediately, either personally or by mail, the following:

1. Skin diseases speedily cured.

To Strangers.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 10 years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J. C. JOHNSON, are sufficient evidence to convince many other persons, notices of which appear again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skillful and successful remedy.

Dr. JOHNSON is the only regular Physi-

cian advertising to cure private complaints. His remedies and treatment are entirely un- known to others. Prepared for 25 years in the great hospitals of Europe and the first in this country, viz: England, France, the Bocle of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the world. His many wonderful cures and successful Surgical operations are a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Those who wish to be speedily and effectually relieved, should trust the surgeons visiting immigrants, who only ruin the health, and apply to him.

Take Notice.

There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials or diplomas are always hang in his office.

new and interesting
at N P GRIFFITH'S
No. 154, Va. dec. 15th, 1857.